

absent, the other may hold court for him without the necessity of transferring the case involved. Either judge may hear all or any part of a case pending in the county court or county court at law, but only in matters within their jurisdiction, and may rule and enter orders on and continue, determine, or render judgment on all or any part of the case without the necessity of transferring it to his own docket. However, a judge may not sit or act in a case unless it is within the jurisdiction of his court. Each judgment and order shall be entered in the minutes of the court in which the case is pending. The provisions providing for the exchange of benches by and between the judges are cumulative of and in addition to the provisions herein provided for the selection and appointment of a special judge of the county court at law.

**Effective date**

Sec. 17. The County Court at Law of Val Verde County is created on January 1, 1982, or on a date determined by the commissioners court by an order entered in its minutes, whichever date is earlier.

**Emergency**

Sec. 18. The importance of this legislation and the crowded condition of the calendars in both houses create an emergency and an imperative public necessity that the constitutional rule requiring bills to be read on three several days in each house be suspended, and this rule is hereby suspended.

Passed by the House on April 12, 1979, by a non-record vote; passed by the Senate on May 3, 1979, by a viva-voce vote.

Approved May 11, 1979.

Effective Aug. 27, 1979, 90 days after date of adjournment.

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**SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL DISTRICTS—TUBERCULOSIS—  
EXAMINATION OF EMPLOYEES**

**CHAPTER 157**

**H. B. No. 1737**

**An Act relating to examinations for tuberculosis of certain paid and volunteer employees of school districts.**

*Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Texas:*

Section 1. Section 5, Chapter 51, Acts of the 59th Legislature, Regular Session, 1965, as amended (Article 4477—12, Vernon's Texas Civil Statutes), is amended<sup>89</sup> to read as follows:

Sec. 5. (a) The governing body of each public school within the State shall require that each individual who is employed by or who acts as a volunteer for the governing body, and who is included within certain categories designated by the Texas Board of Health, shall present to the governing body a certificate, signed by a physician licensed to

<sup>89</sup>. Vernon's Ann.Civ.St. art. 4477—12, § 5.

practice medicine in Texas, which states that the individual has been examined for tuberculosis and discloses the results of the examination. The governing body of each public school shall verify that each individual within its jurisdiction who is included within this Act, has the required certificate and shall not permit any individual to commence his or her duties in the absence of the certificate. The Texas Board of Health may require reexamination of any individual employee or volunteer as the Board determines is necessary and appropriate to protect the public health.

(b) The Texas Board of Health shall adopt rules describing the following:

(1) the designation of the categories of employees or volunteers who are required to be examined;

(2) the form and content of the required examination certificate;

(3) the closing dates for filing such individual certificates;

(4) the transfer of such individual certificates between public school districts;

(5) the frequency of such required examinations;

(6) the criteria for requiring reexaminations; and

(7) the reporting of the results of such examinations to the Texas Department of Health.

(c) This section and the rules adopted by the Texas Board of Health by the authority of this Act, shall be the minimum acceptable standards for the examination of the named categories of individuals for tuberculosis. A school district may adopt and enforce more stringent standards, except that the requirements for a tuberculosis examination may not include exposure to X-rays unless the person being examined consents or the examining physician determines that the X-ray examination is medically necessary and states that determination on the required certificate.

Sec. 2. The importance of this legislation and the crowded condition of the calendars in both houses create an emergency and an imperative public necessity that the constitutional rule requiring bills to be read on three several days in each house be suspended, and this rule is hereby suspended, and that this Act take effect and be in force from and after its passage, and it is so enacted.

Passed by the House on April 17, 1979: Yeas 125, Nays 3, 2 present,

not voting; passed by the Senate on May 3, 1979: Yeas 31, Nays 0.

Approved May 11, 1979.

Effective May 11, 1979.